



RS Pro Butane Gas Torch Refill #790-3580, 790-3583

RS Components

Chemwatch: 5228-08
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 10/01/2019
Print Date: 13/01/2019
L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	RS Pro Butane Gas Torch Refill #790-3580, 790-3583
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Fuel.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components	RS Components
Address	25 Pavese Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia	Level 6, Agility CIS Tower, 56 Cawley Street Ellerslie Auckland 1051 New Zealand
Telephone	+1 300 656 636	+64 27 4747122
Fax	+1 300 656 696	+64 9 579 1700
Website	Not Available	www.nz.rs-online.com
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	4
Toxicity	1	2
Body Contact	1	2
Reactivity	1	2
Chronic	0	1

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER****Hazard statement(s)**

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68476-85-7.	>60	<u>LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media****SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

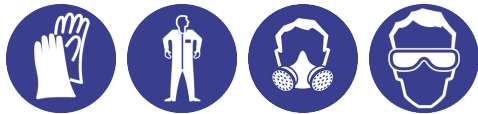
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	2,000 ppm	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless highly flammable liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; does not mix in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-40 (CC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
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Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>No health effects were seen in humans exposed at 1,000 ppm isobutane for up to 8 hours or 500 ppm for 8 hours/day for 10 days. Isobutane can have anaesthetic and asphyxiant effects at high concentrations, well above the lower explosion limit of 1.8% (18,000 ppm).</p> <p>Butane is a simple asphyxiant and is mildly anaesthetic at high concentrations (20-25%). 10000 ppm for 10 minutes causes drowsiness.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms.</p> <p>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</p>

RS Pro Butane Gas Torch Refill #790-3580, 790-3583	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:</p> <p>In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas.</p>
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RS Pro Butane Gas Torch Refill #790-3580, 790-3583

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

RS Pro Butane Gas Torch Refill #790-3580, 790-3583	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal Instructions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (LPG (liquefied petroleum gas))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

Continued...

Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	10/01/2019
Initial Date	28/10/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	10/01/2019	Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Physical Properties, Storage (storage incompatibility), Supplier Information, Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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